

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 20, 1916

NUMBER 21

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY  
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Why worry about POTATO STARCH when VICTOR MILL STARCH will give as good results as Potato Starch on warps of any numbers, from 6s to 100s.

It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the cloth that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that VICTOR STARCH has no equal in the market.

SOUTHERN AGENT  
JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

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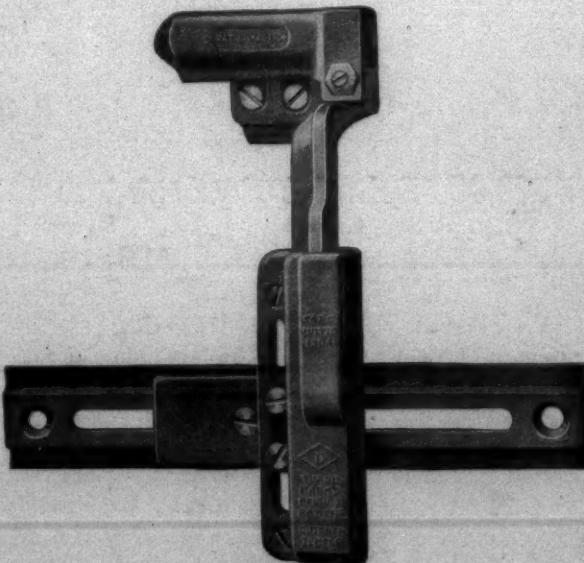
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
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Cotton Spinning in Quarter of a  
CenturyThe Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls  
Over 300,000 Spindles Equipped to Date  
Guaranteed Claims.

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Extra Strength of Yarn

Less Waste

Greater Production

Less Change of Settings

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One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work. Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company  
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SLASHER OIL  
SOLUBLE OIL  
DIRECT and SULPHUR COLORS  
BASIC COLORS  
POTATO STARCHES  
SAGO FLOUR

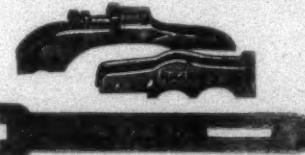
Perfect materials at low prices. Special information given free by practical men for Sizing, Weighting, Finishing, and Dyeing of all kinds of goods.

If your Finishing is not satisfactory, call on us. We can help you.

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BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Trade-Mark  
"NIGRUM" Treated Wood SADDLES

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Which Require No Oil or Grease and Save You Money in Many Ways

If not, write to us at once for information.



GRAPHITE LUBRICATING COMPANY, - - - Bound Brook, N. J.

## PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for  
Impractical, Unmechanical  
and Often Worthless  
Fountains.Here is a practical Fountain, which  
combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow  
waste, and insures

## SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing  
and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is  
one of its important subdivisions.

## SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST

Is made of heavy brass with extra  
heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily  
controlled by separate "squeeze" handle.  
No spouts—no choking—inside regu-  
lation prevents "shower-bath."  
Faucet is controlled by another squeeze  
handle. Faucet gives full water pres-  
sure. Has thread for hose if wanted.Write us the number of your employees  
and water pressure and we'll present  
an interesting proposition to you  
promptly.Puro Sanitary  
Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7' High

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 20, 1916

NUMBER 21

## *What Southern Mill Men Say*

The letters which are published below have been received during the last six months and come from some of the most prominent men connected with cotton manufacturing in the South. They are in an excellent position to judge of the merits of any paper going into the mills, and their expressions of approval show an appreciation of the work being done by this journal.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in saying I regard the Textile Bulletin as a high class publication, and look forward to its coming with a great deal of pleasure, as it contains a great deal of very useful reading matter in the line of cotton manufacturing.

Yours truly,

Pres.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I regard the Southern Textile Bulletin as the most progressive as well as the most accurate publication in the entire South, concerning matters of textile interest.

I have watched the policy of your paper very closely, and have no hesitancy whatever in saying, that in my judgment, it is the most valuable publication reaching Southern mills.

Yours very truly,

President.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We read your paper every week with a great deal of interest and believe that the Southern Textile Bulletin is read and appreciated by practically all of the mill men in the South.

Yours very truly,

Purchasing Agent.

Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have read the Southern Textile Bulletin with a great deal of interest and believe it is exerting a splendid influence on all branches of the industry. Your vigorous opposition to radical labor laws has already won the gratitude of employer and employee alike and I hope to see the Bulletin continue to grow as it surely will under your capable direction.

Yours very truly,

President.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We receive the Southern Textile Bulletin regularly, and appreciate it as a medium of news, and especially for its conservative editorials. All Southern manufacturers appreciate the stand you have taken on public issues, and we cheerfully commend it to all who are interested in textile manufacturing in the South.

Yours very truly,

President.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

From our viewpoint we consider your paper a most valuable advertising medium, and we consult it often, especially when in the market for the various supplies which we use.

Yours truly,

Prest. and Treas.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in reaffirming the endorsement given you of your journal in September, 1911. You have maintained the high character and standing of your paper, and the publication is valuable to all interested in our Southern cotton manufacturing industry.

Yours truly,

Prest.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to add my testimonial to the many you must receive from time to time as to the benefits to be derived from a regular perusal of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

I find this paper largely read by those connected with the Textile industry and if I were going to advertise a product for use in cotton mills, or in cotton mill villages, I should first place that advertisement in a prominent place in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Purchasing Agent.

Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to state that your paper stands well in the South

and is in close touch with the mill people and is doing a great work.

Your editorials, are interesting and instructive and deserves the continued patronage of the advertisers as well as mill officials.

With best wishes and personal regards, Yours very truly,  
Secretary.

Clark Publishing Co.,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We have had several inquiries in regard to your Bulletin as a medium for advertising and have invariably written them that we consider it one of the best mediums for reaching the cotton manufacturers in this section, as I am informed that practically all of the mills are subscribers, as well as superintendents, and overseers generally.

Yours truly,  
Prest.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We find the Southern Textile Bulletin a very readable, newsy and reliable paper. We consider it one of the best in its field and regard it as a good advertising medium for any one having anything of merit and interest to present to the Southern cotton manufacturer or who is engaged in any kindred line of business.

Yours truly,  
President.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

At this particular time it is of extreme importance to all textile manufacturers to keep in close touch with current events pertaining to their business. We have always found your publication alive to important happenings, both in favor of and against our interests, and for this reason we consider it a great advantage to have a publication like yours to refer to.

Very truly yours,  
Vice-Prest.

David Clark, Editor,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Your Southern Textile Bulletin is a trade paper that every one should have, not only because it is one of the best, but it ought to be supported to encourage the good work that you personally are doing for the cotton mills, if for no other reason.

Yours truly,  
Agent.

The Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We take pleasure in expressing our high opinion of your publication, as an advertising medium and believe that excellent results can be obtained by its use. You appear to have a large number of the best firms in the textile supply machinery and other lines, among your advertisers and this is perhaps the best testimonial to the value of your publication which could be published.

Very truly yours,

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sirs:

It gives us pleasure to state that we regard most highly your publication, for which we have been subscribing for several years. We consider the Bulletin very ably edited, and worthy of the support of all connected with the textile industry.

Yours very truly,

President.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I am very glad indeed to have my name placed on your Blue List which I believe entitles me to a life time subscription to your Southern Textile Bulletin without having my subscription stopped, provided I pay the subscription annually.

Your paper always contains matter of deep interest and of vital importance to the cotton manufacturer and is always read with interest and pleasure.

Wishing you continued success, I remain, Yours very truly,

President.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It is with much pleasure that I congratulate you upon the success that you have made of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and its high standing among the textile interests of the country. The cotton manufacturers are indebted to you for the manly attitude that you have taken in repelling unwarranted attacks upon their interests, especially in the Southern States.

May you live long, grow and prosper, is the sincere wish of

Yours very truly,

Prest.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

October 15th, 1915.  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We are very much pleased with your Southern Textile Bulletin and think that you are improving it all the time. We like it much better than any other textile paper that comes to us.

Yours very truly,

President.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am pleased to say that I read your weekly with interest and get from your columns news and information that are of considerable benefit to me in my business. I encourage my foremen and operatives to read the textile papers, such as you publish.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer.

Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir:

We wish to emphasize our high opinion of the paper published by you, also the great benefit that we know it is to the Southern manufacturers and also endorse the position that you have taken practically in regard to every measure that affects our interests. We think it decidedly of more direct benefit to us than any paper published.

Trusting that you will continue the good work as has been your course in the past, I am with kind personal regards,

Yours very truly,

Prest.

David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in reiterating my opinion that your paper is filling a peculiar want on the part of Southern Textile men. I feel sure that any one actively engaged in this business, will do well to read your columns.

Yours truly,

Prest.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
The Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It gives us much pleasure to advise that we have the very highest opinion of your valuable paper and feel that it is doing an incalculable amount of good to the textile industry in many ways.

We are glad to see a large subscription among our employees to your paper and encourage their taking and reading it.

With sincere good wishes, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Prest.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been subscribing to the Textile Bulletin for a number of years and find it a first-class publication of its kind, and feel sure that every cotton mill would find it a profitable investment to subscribe to your journal.

Yours very truly,

President.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We consider the Textile Bulletin an up-to-date, live paper, and one of the best of its kind published in the country.

Yours very truly,

Treas.

Mr. David Clark,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The writer desires to express his appreciation of your personal efforts, and the work of your excellent paper in behalf of the cotton manufacturers of this section. Your efforts in putting before the public the actual conditions in contrast to the distorted reports coming from others must finally prevail. I especially commend the fair manner in which you are handling this matter.

With kind personal regards, beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

President.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have just read your able editorial of October 14th, entitled "Uniform Laws," which no doubt will prove of great interest to all concerned. The fight you have been making in this matter is simply further evidence of your zeal in looking out for the interests of the cotton mill owners and textile workers in the South. The policy of your paper is always excellent, and know of no other similar publication that has worked as hard in the interest of the Southern textile industry. My observation is that the Bulletin is daily growing in popularity with the mill people, and you have our very best wishes for continued success.

Yours very truly,

President.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

The Textile Bulletin is a live progressive paper. The textile articles are of much interest to those aspiring to become overseers, superintendents, and managers, as well as beneficial to those already occupying these positions.

The price is so low that it can be taken by any one who desires to improve himself. The style of the paper is good; the type large, clean cut and distinct, and on the whole is a very readable paper.

As it is so universally read, it should be a splendid advertising medium for those having things to sell.

Yours truly,

President and Treasurer.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I consider your paper to be the best textile papers in the South.

It is being read by a vast majority of the Treasurers and Superintendents of Southern Mills, and I, for one, consider that your paper is doing more for the textile industry of the South than any other.

So long as you give us a paper as

you have done in the past, you may count me a subscriber and a supporter.

Yours very truly,  
Superintendent.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

In my opinion, the Southern Textile Bulletin is the best textile paper published in the South.

It has a large circulation among mill owners, mill offices, mill superintendents and overseers.

The technical discussions are a great benefit to mill men, and this feature makes it popular.

It carries catchy advertising, that does not escape the mill man's eye. For information regarding machinery or locating mill men, its editor is always alert, and he is always a live wire in the interests of Southern cotton mills.

Yours very truly,  
Supt.

Mr. David Clark,  
Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

After reading your paper since it was founded, I find it continues to improve and now I consider it one of the very best textile papers to be had. I find it very helpful to me in keeping up with the textile industry of the South, and think it splendid as an advertising medium.

Wishing you and your paper continued success, I am,

Yours very truly,  
General Supt.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
David Clark Managing Editor,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I consider your paper a good one. You print all the latest mill items just as they are. I consider that your paper has done more for the textile industry than any other one textile paper printed in the South.

So long as you continue to get out a paper as you have in past consider me a subscriber.

Yours very truly,  
Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Dear Sir:

To you as managing editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, allow me herewith to express my sincere appreciation of the valuable information imparted through your columns during the past year.

I beg herewith to congratulate you most especially upon the clean-cut policies of your journal, in which you have, at the same time, handled with most admirable skill and frankness the issues of the day.

Very truly yours,  
Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Your paper is a welcome visitor to my office each week and I take pleasure in commanding its policy. The stand you have taken on all matters pertaining to the manufacturing situation deserves, and I am sure has, the

Thursday, January 20, 1916.

support of the mill operators and the thinking class of the operatives. I have had occasion to use the advertising columns and the results have been entirely satisfactory. The high class of advertisers, whose patronage you have secured, speaks well for your publication.

Trusting that the paper is meeting with the success which it so justly merits, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

Mgr.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Being a subscriber for your paper since the first issue, beg to say I have followed the progress of the paper with much interest. It continues to contain the high character of articles that have been conspicuous from the first issue on the management and operation of the machinery in the various departments of a mill, the value of which is recognized by the number of subscribers you have, who unquestionably derive considerable benefit from them.

You are to be commended for the firm stand and defense of the cotton manufacturer in the charges made by Mr. McKelway relative to child labor in the mills, and confidently believe the manufacturers as a whole appreciate your action.

The advertisements are of inestimable value to officials and buyers of cotton mills. I have personally been assisted many times in locating materials needed by referring to the advertisements in your paper.

Wishing you continued success and progress, I am,

Yours very truly,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Clark:

It affords me very much pleasure to proclaim the excellency of your Textile Bulletin. I have no hesitancy in putting it at the head of the textile papers I get. It contains what most of us want and need and is put in such form that we can read all of it.

With very kind regards, I am,  
Yours very sincerely,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been a subscriber to your paper for about two years and think it is the best of several textile papers which I receive. It is very helpful to me in keeping in touch with things pertaining to the textile industry, not only throughout the South, but also in other parts of the country, and a good advertising medium.

Yours very truly,  
Gen'l Supt.,

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The best results obtained from advertising is to place before the buyer in a paper that he likes to read, as he will read the news and then look

Thursday, January 20, 1916.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

over the advertisements. The Southern Textile Bulletin reaches practically all the buyers, superintendents, and overseers in the Southern States, and is considered in its line the best paper printed.

Respectfully yours,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

It is a pleasure to say to you that your paper is beyond question a good one, and with it you are doing a good work for those of us who are interested in cotton manufacturing.

We feel sure that the Textile Bulletin is having, and will continue to have, a successful career.

Yours truly,

Gen. Mgr.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We get much benefit and pleasure from reading your live and up-to-date publication, the Southern Textile Bulletin.

You take a strong position on all matters pertaining to the best interests of the Southern Cotton Mills and the people employed therein, and we feel certain you are doing great good for the industry.

Would certainly hate to be deprived of receiving this publication, or any one issue of it.

Yours truly,

Supt.

Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Gentlemen:

your paper grows more interesting every week. It is very popular with the mill industry. Its pages are always full of valuable reading, which makes it a very interesting and welcome visitor each week. We are pleased to note its improvement, and congratulate you.

Yours very truly,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I take pleasure in saying that you have one of the best journals of the kind in this Southland. I also think it the best advertising medium the country has as its read by the people that do the business in the textile lines.

Yours very truly,

Supt.

Southern Textile Bulletin;  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Gentlemen.

We wish to congratulate you on the stand you have taken for the past year in the interest of the Southern mills.

It is very gratifying to know that we have such a champion; and in as much as you are the leading Textile paper of the South, we feel sure that the good work will be continued.

With best wishes for your success,

I am, Yours truly

Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been reading the Bulletin since the first issue and find it both interesting and beneficial. The improvement has been very noticeable. I heartily appreciate the effort you are constantly making to present the views of the manufacturers upon those matters which so vitally effect the industry.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours truly,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been a subscriber to the "Textile Bulletin" since its first issues and find it to be very accurate as to all statements, also a good advertising medium. Would not like to be without it.

Yours very truly,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Dear Sir:

I find the Textile Bulletin growing better each year and I always look forward to its coming each week. The Bulletin contains articles that are a great help to the mill man and should be read by all. Assuring you of my hearty support and with kind personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to note the improvements in the Textile Bulletin from week to week and year to year. We appreciate it very much; and look forward to its coming with much pleasure. It is a journal that reaches the superintendents, overseers, presidents, and the machinery and supply dealers over the entire South.

You will please accept my hearty congratulations for the good work that you are doing for the mills and mill people. With kindest regards,

Yours truly,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It gives us pleasure to say that the recent advertisement you ran for us for four weeks gave excellent results. This adv. was answered by one purchasing agent who buys supplies for about a million and a half spindles, besides being answered by many manufacturers. I would think that a concern having wares to sell to the Southern mills and manufacturers would do well to advertise in the Southern Textile Bulletin,—a paper that has proven in the past that it always stands for the right. The Bulletin is widely read by the mill men. Thanking you again, etc.

Yours truly,

Superintendent.

(Continued on Page 15

## All-Round Efficiency

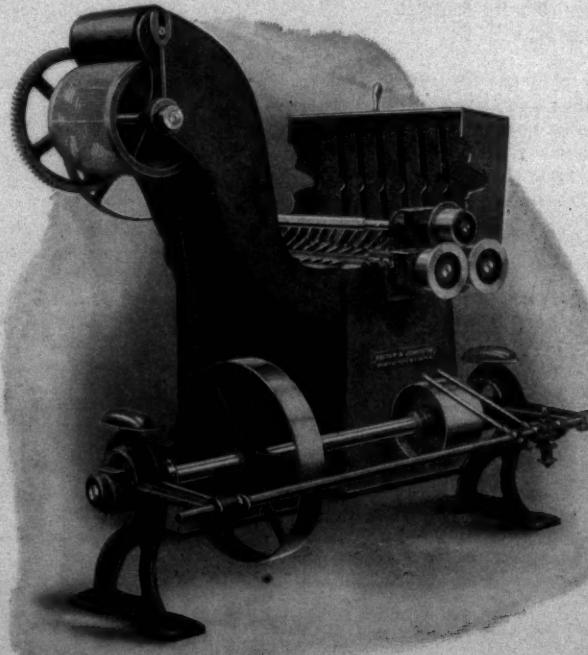
By actual test it has been convincingly demonstrated that the most efficient machine of its kind on the market is the

### Potter & Johnston Thread Extractor

Besides cleaning daily a larger quantity of spinning frame stick waste, it extracts a larger proportion of threads. Built for long, hard service, occupying a small floor space, and utilizing little power, our thread extractor is indeed an essential feature of the modern efficient mill.

May we send our Illustrated Catalogue, No. 37?

**Potter & Johnston Machine Company**  
Pawtucket, Rhode Island



### Specialists in Cotton Mill Machinery

PICKERS AND REVOLVING FLAT CARDS

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I. EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

DRAWING AND ROVING FRAMES

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO. 100 Summer St. Boston

SPOOLERS, REELS AND SPINDLES

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

RING SPINNING AND TWISTING FRAMES

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

Northern Representative, L. W. CAMPBELL  
100 Summer Street, Boston

Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES  
Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

# Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn

Number Thirty-three

In dealing with variations of yarns, one comes across so many things that tend to produce said variations, that it becomes rather a difficult proposition, what to introduce and what to omit as actual or predisposing causes of irregularity. The foundation for an even, smooth and round thread, is laid in the mixing room. Presuming that there will be two separate mixings—warp and filling, it will be necessary to make each mixing from the various "Lots" of cotton, with due regard to the quality and length of staple so as to get the mixing as uniform as possible. In every mixing when the old "lots" are running out and new ones being substituted, the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of the new stock. When waste is added to the mixing, it will be very necessary to see that it is evenly distributed for an excessive amount of waste in one place is liable to cause annoyance in working and produce bad results. By following out this idea, where possible, the erratic wandering of numbers, sometimes so troublesome, is modified and occasionally removed.

Having satisfactorily arranged the mixing, let us pass on to the pickers. Much has been said and written about the importance of the pickers, yet I question whether it is yet fully understood how very serious a factor in the production of good work the picker room is when intelligently and conscientiously run. The breaker laps should be weighed by the yard twice each day. The spiked apron should never be allowed to slip, the hopper should be fed evenly; should never get too low nor yet too full. Irregular laps result from crowding the hopper and allowing it to run with too little cotton in it. The calendar rolls, pedals and feed rolls of finisher lapper should be kept well cleaned and oiled, with entire freedom of action of its working parts. When placing full laps upon the apron of finisher or intermediate lapper, avoid replacing more than two at a time, much better one at a time and let them be graduated from a small piece to a full lap, this prevents overweighing of apron lessening the possibility of its slipping and making thin places in lap. It also does away with the liability of laps licking as is the case when four full laps are crowded together at one creeling. The fan flues should be kept clean and the dampers set in such a manner that the fan will carry the cotton from the breaker

to screens in an even sheet. Intermittent dwelling between beater and screens produces thick and thin places in lap. Cone belts should be kept free from grease, lint and dirt and at the proper tension. Occasional weighing of finished laps by the yard and full lap ought to be attended to daily, by overseer or second hand. This latter proceeding helps to keep the man in charge of picker room in line with his work. A trustworthy man in the picker room is an urgent necessity.

The draft gears on all the cards should be overhauled once in a while to see that the right gears are in use. All cards working similar stock should have the same settings. In other words all cards working the same kind of cotton, ought to make approximately the same amount of waste in strips and fly. Doffer combs ought to be kept clean and free from oil at the ends, otherwise lint will gather there and interfere with the passage of the web to the delivery rolls, and single will be made which is not always seen at the draw frame. Of course, cards must be kept in good working condition.

The draw frame is under certain conditions a prolific source of uneven yarn. If the sliver spoons are not kept clean and well balanced, uneven work will result. Indeed, this is the weakest spot in a draw frame. A careless attendant will spoil work on this machine, making single, double and lumpy yarn. He (or she) will throw an end over and start up the machine, hold the belt on the tight pulley until the end is caught by the roll, when the spoon resumes its position and the frame runs on. A lump, and perhaps some yards of single have resulted from the piecing of that end. Just imagine what havoc can be done to the material by only one such careless or indifferent attendant. All ends should be pieced up to the rolls in a neat manner by the fingers and thumb. The rolls should be kept free from laps, clean and well oiled. Make a periodical examination of weight hooks and weights to see that they are in proper position. In draw frames with top leather rolls, no bad rolls should be allowed to run. A leather roll that is channeled, hollow or a loose cot will draw the sliver irregularly and show up in uneven yarn.

Speeders under certain conditions are productive of uneven yarn. Oiling and cleaning of rolls on speeder is of the utmost importance when best results are aimed at. The observations above as regards the

leather rolls on the draw frame apply equally to all leather top rolls in carding and spinning. Whilst it is necessary to keep all top rolls cleaned and oiled, particular attention must be paid to the front top roll, as any carelessness here will show up most prominently and detrimentally in the finished yarn. Any retardation of front roll owing to an accumulation of lint or lack of oil, will produce yarn coarser than the machine is calculated to make and a few of these on each machine will certainly bring trouble. The top rolls should be inspected to see that they are set straight and parallel to each other, as they sometimes get out of line and bind, which interferes with the proper drawing of the sliver. All speeders working same hank from one kind of stock, ought to have gears exactly alike, such as draft, twist, lay and tension gears. If upon a careful overhauling of same, such is found not to be the case, then the reason for such a condition ought to be immediately ascertained and the correct adjustment made. The winding arrangement of speeders is a very important point and should be looked after in an efficient manner. The ends after doffing, should take up without any stretching or sagging and should continue to so wind throughout the whole set. If there is any difficulty, outside of the tension gear, in obtaining this result, namely, uniform winding throughout the set, examine the cone drums, see if they are parallel to each other and quite plumb at the ends. On many occasions I have found the cones out of position. Sometimes the correct lay gear is not being used. Never allow speeder hands to run the frame or speeder after it has knocked off from doffing. On some makes of frames, before the speeder hand can run his machine after knocking off, he must wind up the rack a few teeth, and the roving afterwards put on the bobbin is stretched out of all reason and many times a lot of tangled bobbins are made. Do not make the bobbins too large for the flyer. The flyer ought to be well balanced taking care that the pressers work freely and to full distance when bobbin is full. The ends should be wrapped the same number of times around each presser finger. All empty bobbins should be of same diameter. It sometimes happens that a speeder hand in creeling will leave a long end when creeling a new bobbin and continue so doing all the time he is creeling. This is a very reprehensible practice and very inimical to good work. Blunt creel pegs should be dispensed with and creels lined up to remove sagging of creel rails.

What has been said above concerning top rolls, creels and creeling, applies also to the spinning room and need not be repeated.

All roll weights and saddles must be well looked after in order to see that they are in proper position and the weights are really resting on the rolls. The guide rods of creels should not be too high as this produces too keen an angle and is liable to stretch the roving or even occasionally to break it. The roving guides must be kept clean and no dwelling of guide at the end when heart motion changes. Accumulation of roving on creels, when some of it is left there for indefinite periods, is a bad practice because the first few layers on the old bobbins are frequently soft and oozy and lighter than the balance of the roving, in fact all roving should be used up before laying up fresh bobbins. Worn rings and travelers are inimical to good work. Cleaning, oiling and carefulness in the performance of duties are also of supreme importance in the spinning room. I have, I believe, reached the limits prescribed by the rules of this contest, and whilst I am aware that I have not, by any means, said the last word on this very interesting and important subject, yet I have tried to confine myself to those matters that really do count, in the making of even yarn.

Practical.

Number Thirty-Four.

The cause of uneven yarn starts with our cotton buying system. In most cases the buying is done by one who is ignorant of the spinning of even yarn and the importance of a uniform length staple, as well as fully matured fibres. He is partly guided by a very small fraction of a cent per pound, which should not be considered in cotton buying. The difference in the cost of the stock will more than overbalance the loss in waste and seconds if we pretend to make even yarn. Stains are not to be considered. It is the length of, and the quality of the stock, and yet just as important is the uniformity of the length of the staple. If we use 7-8 inch to 1 inch, or 1 1-8 inch staple, the cotton buyer should set up his standard and stick around it as close as he can. He should have a knowledge of the trouble the carder and spinner will have trying to find the right setting.

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of the rolls in order to draw even sliver roving and finally yarns from a great variety of lengths of staple.

The opening room should have space enough to permit opening as many bales as we have grades, to be spread in as thin a layer on the floor as can be reasonably done quickly by hand. One grade directly on top of the first grades spread and so on until all grades are open and spread. When used in the hopper, the cotton should be used down through the spread to the floor. The hopper should be kept about two-thirds full at all times to insure as uniform breaker lap as possible, so the evener mechanism will not have to jump from one extreme to the other. As we know the evening process starts right here and cannot be attended too closely. The beater speed should be well down, as most carders are running the staple by excessive beating. The air currents should be understood and watched carefully to properly carry cotton to the screens and insure an even lap.

All finisher laps should not vary over one-third of a pound. If they vary more, they should be promptly returned to the back of the machine and run over again. The foreman in charge should watch this process here if he expects to hold his weights in the latter processes—and made even yarns. Laps should be handled with care to the cards, as ragged edge laps mean unevenness, and weak work on through.

Cards should be well cleaned and oiled, and above all else, the cards require the most delicate settings and the very highest skill in grinding. We must not stint our grinders on fillets. His grinding rolls should be covered with the best fillet and kept in good shape at all times, regardless of the cost of doing so. We should encourage him to use new fillet unsparingly, for it is the best investment we can make. It has often been asked how often should cards be ground. The time to grind is before they get dull. If we expect good carding we must keep the cards sharp and free from hooked teeth. The teeth should be well burnished. Very few agree on the best setting, but we can get good results from almost any of the close settings, if we adopt a standard setting and stick to it. Uniformity in card settings means uniformity in evenness.

The trumpets in the coiler head should condense enough to admit as much sliver in the can as possible, to insure against stretching the sliver when it goes into the drawing frames.

Drawing frames should be well cleaned and oiled. Rolls setting and draft here means more than is appreciated and should be attended to by the foreman personally. If the draw frame does not deliver a good sliver, find the causes and

and remedy same before you ruin the future process. The trumpets condense the sliver in a compact here should be small enough to strand, but not enough to stretch it. All trumpets on drawing should be of a uniform diameter, in proportion to the weight of sliver passing through them. Uniformity means evenness. The stop-motions should all work quickly and accurately and the sliver in the cans should be handled with great care to the slubber. Set close the rolls for the length staple, and keep good leather rolls on at all times. If you expect even roving, use good rolls, and keep rollers oiled well, and clean.

Above all else watch the tension, as more unevenness is caused by carelessness in attending to the tension in slubbers and the following roving frames than any other thing, except overdrift and too much twist. Paintaking efforts are required here by a close observer, as we have changes in atmospheric conditions that will ruin the future evenness if not arrested. Cleanliness should be our slogan throughout the roving processes. Take an interest in the skewers. They should be kept pointed and free of lint so as not to stretch the roving. The same thing applies to the spinning skewers. After cleaning, lubricate and watch them run.

Set rolls as close as the stock will permit, and above all, do not use bad rolls. Replace with good ones, all which are worn or badly covered and keep bands on spindles tight, with spindles plumb and guides in center. Use a traveler heavy enough to keep the yarn from chaffing against the separators, or you can expect unevenness here. Spinning rolls must be picked at regular intervals and kept cleaned and well oiled, not oiled at. The weight levers and weights should be looked after closely and travelers changed often. Do not wait until they wear out.

When we have efficient cotton buying, grading and mixing and system throughout the carding and spinning, with close co-operation with the superintendent, even to the details, we will have attained something worth while, and when the yarn is examined, we will find that it is reasonably free from imperfections.

We should not stint on card fillets, grinder fillets and comb belts, rollers and travelers. If we do, the result is uneven and weak yarn.

It is the little things that get by us that cause uneven yarn. So, if every one connected with the mill, from the president, cotton buyer, on down through the mill, will get on his efficiency cloak, stay on his tiptoes and watch the results with a thought for the poor devil in the weave room, who is supposed to make 99 per cent perfect goods from imperfect yarns.

New Era.

#### Guessing Blank.

I guess that Contest Article No. ...., which was signed..... will win first prize.

Signed .....

Address .....

Date.....

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## Number Thirty-Five.

I would like to say that this is a broad subject and one thing that has been somewhat neglected in the Southern mills. The question is, are we doing what we know ought to be done? There is no one thing that causes uneven yarn.

Of course we will have to start in the opening room, which plays a very important part. We should have two opening pens and keep one day's run, properly mixed, ahead. The staple, of course, depends on the class of goods being made, but in all cases we should try and get as near the same length staple as possible for the goods we are making. Keep the hopper from one-half to two-thirds full at all times and see that the breaker fans are pulling both sides alike. At the intermediates and finishers, see that laps are kept on the aprons properly. Evener belts should run about 4 inches from the large end of the cone, so if one lap should get through, it will have lee-way enough to take care of it. The laps should be weighed (by the yard) three or four times a week, to see whether the aprons are slipping, or if there is anything else wrong.

Now we come to the cards. Every man has his own way of setting them. Of course, they should all be set alike for the class of goods being made. Break the ends down when stripping, and then wait until the card fills up before putting them back. This is one thing that is neglected more or less. There is no setting, within the bounds of reason, that will make as great a difference in the weight of the sliver as this one thing.

The drawing frames, the worst of all, come next. There is more bad work made on drawing frames than any other process in the mill. All the inexperienced help as a rule, as well as the cheap help, are placed here to get their experience, and when they come to a singling or a heavy sliver they let it pass on through, if it will. The overseer should go over his drawing every day to see if all the weights are on, and that it is free from roller laps, top and bottom. Uneven weighting will cause great variation. Drawing should be weighed twice a day, each end separately, and the variation noted. Rolls should all be set alike. Help should not be allowed to set in all their cans at once, as this will cause a great variation. The full cans will weigh three to five grains heavier than when they are about empty. The calender roll change gears should be looked after and changed whenever needed. The ends should be run just light enough not to sag, so that they will not double and go in, causing a lump.

Crooked rolls are bad things and will cause bunched work. Slubber rolls should all be set alike, the leather rolls in line with the flutes of the steel rolls. Chokes should be kept off. Have plenty of rolls, and have them oiled well. Creased rolls will not produce even work.

The tension has a great deal to do, with even roving. Excessive twist is a bad thing, as it will cause the ends to stay up, even when they are too light. The twist runs to the weak part, and when it gets to the next process, the smallest place is the hardest to draw, and the middle rolls will steal from the back ones, causing variation. Cotton packed in the clearers is a bad thing and will make heavy roving. Loose joints, and dry rolls will cause bunched roving and yarn. The to be over three-fourths full

weight levers on spinning should all be alike, so as not to have more weight on one roll than another.

There are a lot more little things, too numerous to mention, that make uneven yarn. If we would all put into practice what has been said and what will be said, there would be a great improvement in Southern mills, I have had 27 years experience in Southern cotton mills and have worked in about 25 mills, all the way from 15 minutes to 7 years, and am sorry to say that a great many men are not doing as well as they can do. A little personal attention goes a long way. I am not throwing stones at any one. I think almost any good mill man will agree with me. I hope we will all derive some benefit from this contest.

J. A.

## Number Thirty-Six.

To prevent uneven yarn altogether, we first have to get our farmers interested in manufacturing to the extent to realize that mixed staple will affect the manufacture of his product.

To prevent uneven yarn, we must first have it to contend with, and then prevent it. We are then able to tell how we did it, and to know the cause we must first execute our ideas and see if they are the remedy. Then follow up the remedy until we find the theory is right, apply the remedy, and see if it will do the work. Such is the experience that I am going to mention.

## Cotton and Its Faults.

We have in one farming section, with which I have had experience, five or more different staples of cotton grown and sold to one mill, and each one originated from different soils and under different climatic conditions. After careful study of them and their staples, I give the names of them. First we have the Russell big boll, which is coarse, heavy staple. Then the Cleveland big boll, which has coarse, large staple, Cook's improved early, with small staple in diameter, and short. There is also the half and half cotton, with which very few mills are not acquainted, with its fine production of motes and fly and other waste that it produces. King's improved early, is small staple in diameter, and short, Perry improved is medium length staple of large diameter. Bank account is a late cotton, with a tendency to be very uneven. It seems to be a mixture of several other staples brought out to compete with higher grades and high productive cotton.

Not being the farmer or the buyer, I could not overcome the staple proposition, but had to meet the conditions the best I could. We find the gin trouble, also, in uneven work. When we had the old time gin, the ginner was working to gin the cotton the best way he could. Now he is trying to see how many bales he can gin, not giving the manufacturer a thought. High gin speed means cut staple, more waste and uneven work for the superintendent and overseers to explain.

Pages could be written of things to prevent uneven yarn, before the cotton is opened at the mill.

Here is what I followed up, and I got satisfactory results. After opening the cotton and selecting the nearest grades, keep at least one day's run ahead of the opener and mix well. Never allow, where you have an automatic feeder hopper to be over three-fourths full

never let it run lower. So much is being said about high and low speed beaters that I will only say that it is folly to run them at the speed found in most old mills.

When looking for trouble from uneven weights, I look at the motes under the opener. Then I see if anything is affecting the air current. If I find that right I look after the feeder and see if there is any lost motion in the carrier or apron feed. If no trouble there then take lap from breaker and see if any thin places appear. Examine the mote box again and see if any staple is going in mote. If so I go to screens and see if they are all right. If I find no thin places in the lap, I weigh the whole lap and see if the weight is right. Never stop on weighing one. Then if I find they are right I go to the intermediate picker and go through it. If the weight of whole lap is right, weigh several yards, a yard at a time and if thin places appear, see that the eveners are working. Try several times. Look after the air, and see that the draft is right. The air draft should not be broken. Run evener belt, when steady, so that it will stand in center of the cone. That will give the evener opportunity to work either up or down.

## Cards.

If laps are delivered to cards right and you find sliver from one card weight light and the next one heavy, and so on through the line, have the cards stripped and then time each one and weigh the strips and see if the cards are making the same amount of strips in the same time. If not set the stripper plates so they will. If you have uneven sliver, then look at the fly and see if each card is throwing out the same amount of fly. If not set the screens so they will. This all takes time and can not be done in one day. Sometimes you will find the delivery feed slightly varying in speed. When same make of card is in use the feed gears should all be the same. The can on front plays very important part. Never allow it to run so full that it will drag on coiler top. Read the thermometer at least four times per day, twice in forenoon and twice in afternoon, and see that it is near same. When stripping out be sure that the card fills up before putting up end. A few inches here on each card four times per day will affect the weight.

Just a few inches of split lap on card with 90 draft will make several yards of uneven yarn when it goes through first and second drawing slubber and intermediate fine frame process.

The setting of cards would take

pages to tell. Watch the sliver from doffer to delivery roll, as just a little from bad selvage here and a little there will make a vast difference.

When you find one running with fiber splitting stop the end and weigh and see the variation in the sliver.

## Drawing Frame.

The drawing frame is a very important process and has very little attention given. It should be given more attention. The knock-off should be in perfect order all the time, the machine should be kept clean. The flutes in steel rollers kept clean. The tension gear should be just right to take care of sliver when delivered. When leather rolls are used they should be varnished at least once every ten days. The trumpets should be carefully selected for the number grains of sliver running and never run a worn

trumpet with the hole worn out of shape. If leather rolls are used see that they are the same size. Don't let can run full enough to ride on coiler top. See that your draft is right for the staple that is being run. For if you carry it through two processes of drawing with careless handling of cans, at coilers, and bad rollers, one will be drawn tight enough to break back every few minutes. Weigh it and you will find variation there.

## Fly Frames.

At slubbers have cans so they will deliver to feed roll on slubber without any strain on sliver and see that each roller is of the same size in the back and the middle rollers the same diameter. The front rollers, some times after being recovered, and maybe new flannels put on and will affect the size of rollers, when one larger than the other, or smaller, as the case may be, weigh the roving and see the difference. The tension on slubber plays a very important part and will affect the weight of roving. Never let the operator change the tension on slubber. A slight change in tension at the wrong time makes a great deal of difference in the weight. Keep the cones in perfect working order and the twist in slubber should only be enough to unwind it in creel of intermediate frame. Keep the carriage rail clean and the spindles well oiled, the frame lined and leveled.

The intermediate frame carriage should be kept clean, the spindles oiled and the cone belt in perfect condition, no chokes in traverse and the flyers all well balanced. Allow no lost motion in it. Pressers should be watched and see that there is not a worn one here and there to make uneven work. Too much stress cannot be laid on watching the rollers also, or the amount of the tension. Keep all the thin and uneven places out of the yarn by watching these little things.

The fine frames are on the same principle of the intermediate frames only a little more delicate. I would not say how often to line and level frames, for some floors settle more than others. They should be examined often and if necessary line them. A system of oiling is absolutely necessary, as dry rolls or shells will make uneven work.

Here I will say that any machine in perfect condition will produce perfect work, and to keep it in perfect condition it must be kept oiled and cleaned. Keep the spindles free from foreign matter, stands well oiled, skewers well pointed and the stands in place. Keep all the strain off of the roving. It is very delicate and the least strain will effect the weight and strength. Have all bobbins the same size and don't use a bobbin that is worn and loose on spindle or broken the least, for when it is put on the frame and the speed on it will expand in first few rounds to affect the roving for several yards of yarn.

## Spinning Frame.

See that the creels are clean and the creel stands in perfect condition, that creel sticks have points on them, and that creels are level both below and above, so each stick will have the same friction and all work freely. See that all the trumpets are set and tight, that roving traverse gear is clean and working freely, spindle steps clean and the bases well oiled. Use no worn pointed spindles or any bobbins that don't fit on the spindle correctly. Have a system of oiling and see that it

is carried out. Watch for dry shells or rollers as either will effect the yan. Watch for worn saddles; allow no waste to accumulate on spindles, see that each stand is clean and free. Never allow a roller to run on middle roll that is worn enough to gather waste on it. Notice that each shell or roller is the same diameter. Have the traverse builder gear so that it will lay the yarn side by side and not pile it one on another. Keep traveler cleaner on every ring if possible. Never use a ring that is worn in scallops.

This is written without giving drafts, but would have made the article too long, and each length of staple must have its own draft, and card setting to suit the grade cotton in use.

A. R. W.

## Number Thirty-Seven.

The words "uneven yarns," are sometimes applied to two separate and distinct classes of yarns, namely: Such yarns as may be comparatively even so far as the individual threads are concerned, but vary greatly one thread from another. In other words yarns that are supposed to be No. 10s will vary from 9s to 11s or even from 8s to 12s. The other class of uneven yarns is yarns that may weigh comparatively even—one thread with another—and yet each thread may contain a large number of places that are much too thick or too thin; and as the cause and cure of these two troubles are different I will treat them separately and in the order named.

If laps are uneven in the picker room it will greatly affect the evenness of the yarn, and uneven laps may be from any or all of the following causes: Aprons slipping, causing light or thin places in the laps, pickers not properly cleaned, chokes getting wedged in the screens, leathers getting off of the casing that encloses the ends of the screens, evener motion not working properly, or some of the parts being badly worn. The evener belt should be set so that if one lap runs out on the apron it can move far enough towards the little—or fast end of the cone—to hold the feed up to the same weight. A fair way to set the evener belt is about 1-3 of the length of the cone from the large end. I have reference to the cone that drives the feed rolls.

Trying to run very damp and very dry cotton at the same time or trying to use compressed cotton one day and uncompressed cotton the next day will have a very bad effect upon the evenness of the yarn.

Laps splitting at the cards,—dull cards, or improperly set cards will have a bad effect on the yarn.

Drawing frame stop motions not working properly allowing frames to run with one or more ends out at the back, will cause uneven yarn.

Some times drawing frame tenders will get behind with their work and in order to get caught up quickly will slip in an extra can, thus having one end too many up at the back. Again the help will some times pass card sliver around to the finisher drawing and as there is usually a difference in the weights of the cards and breaker drawing sliver it will cause uneven yarn. Too great a draft between front rolls and calender rolls will contribute to both classes of uneven yarns as referred to in the beginning of this article. A bad licker-in on the cards will sometimes so mess up the cotton that it will draw

very unevenly at some of the subsequent processes. Sometimes the weights on the back rolls of a drawing frame will be allowed to rest partly on the frame and partly on the rolls. This will allow the second set of rolls to draw the cotton past the back rolls without drawing it out, thus making the drawing too heavy. I have known careless operatives to take the weights off the back rolls altogether and let them stay off for days until it would become necessary for the overseer to make a systematic search to locate the trouble. Where leather rolls are used much bad and uneven work can be caused from bad rolls, or from improperly oiling or poor varnishing. I have obtained excellent results from varnishes made from receipes taken from the text books of the International Correspondence Schools, but I know of equally good results to have been obtained from other recipes. When metallic rolls are being used, especially after the rolls have been in use for a long time, the collars that prevent the rolls from meshing too deeply will become worn, and as they all do not wear in the same proportion, some of the rolls will mesh a little deeper than the others and thus cause uneven work. It sometimes happens that even old and worn metallic rolls can be matched up so as to get fairly even work, but it is very important that great care be used when scouring the rolls to get each roll back where it belongs, for if they get changed up, uneven work is almost sure to result. Much uneven work can result from the way the drawing frame tender gets up the ends at the back. I have seen drawing frame hands start a frame and throw the end up to the bite of the rolls and then drag it back two or three times in order to get it to go in straight and all the time the frame was running. This caused a place from 1 to 3 feet long to go through 1-6 light, and as there is usually a draft of 6 on the drawing, it made from 6 to 18 feet of light drawing and when this reaches the spinning it makes several hundred yards of light yarn. A good way to prevent this is to have the cans behind the drawing frames so arranged that the operative can walk right up to the frame and stick the sliver into the bite of the rolls. Another method that gives good results is to have the drawing frames creel in the same way that a slubber is creel—*that is*—start the frame with all full cans at the back and when one can runs out break out all the rest and splice the pieces together in one can and then splice in an entirely new set of cans.

Double and single roving on intermediates and fly frames will cause uneven yarns, but as the difference here is so great that most of it will be detected on the spinning or spooling and thrown out. I will not discuss it further. However, it is a very hurtful practice to ignore single and double. If cotton is allowed to accumulate around the back steel rolls either on drawing frames, slubbers, fly frames or spinning frames, the increased size of the roll will cause them to take in more stock than they should, thus causing some of the ends to produce roving or yarn that is too heavy.

Where solid rolls are used in the front on spinning they should be very carefully watched and kept well oiled. The writer got into a good big hole once by not watching this. We were spinning No. 12s (Continued on Page 16.)

## LAHUE NEVER-SLIP STEEL LUG STRAPS

SPECIALY ADAPTED TO DRAPER LOOMS

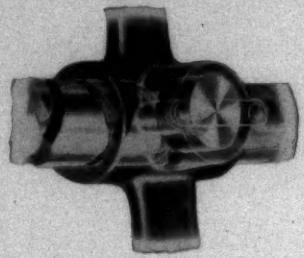
## PRACTICAL EFFICIENT ECONOMICAL

M. M. LAHUE &amp; COMPANY

LOWELL, MASS.



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## T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT, LOWELL, MASS.  
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE, J. H. MAYES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS  
TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickersin. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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## ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916.

## Letters From Our Friends.

In this issue we are publishing extracts of letters that we have received in the past three months from cotton mill presidents, treasurers, superintendents and purchasing agents. We are justly proud of these letters, because they show that we stand high in the regard and esteem of the leading men in the industry.

There can be no doubt that we have a closer personal touch with our readers than has any other textile journal.

The mill people of the South seem to feel that the Southern Textile Bulletin is published and conducted in their interest and their appreciation is evident from the expressions in these letters.

Our career has been one of success because of the loyalty and support of our friends from our first week of publication and we feel that we are continually adding new friends and strengthening the ties with old ones.

The many kind words said by our friends is bringing us to the attention of advertisers, with the result that our advertising patronage is showing a steady growth.

We thank those who have had so many kind things to say about our work and our policies.

## Before the Labor Committee.

The hearing held early last week before the Labor Committee of the House was exceedingly interesting to those who attended.

In a medium-size room at a long table were seated the members of the Labor Committee, with the chairman at the head of the table and the witnesses taking their places in turn in a seat at the other end.

On one side of the table were grouped the cotton manufacturers, listening intently to the evidence given, while on the other side of the room was A. J. McKelway, Owen Lovejoy, Swift and others of their tribe, including several women.

McKelway carried a perpetual and cynical grin because he knew that his work was well done and that his lies were so instilled into the members of the Labor Committee that no matter what evidence was given by the cotton manufacturers, that the passage of this bill would most of them would vote to report the bill favorably. He had apparently trained his lady friends to try to prohibit the interstate commerce every time the word "widow" was uttered by a witness and to make wholly by union labor. He characterized the bill as loosely drawn and dangerous legislation.

In spite of his deafness the strongest witness that appeared before the committee was H. R. Fitzgerald, treasurer of the Riverside and Dan River Mill Co., Danville, Va.

He made a strong, concise statement of his position and the Committee paid him the closest attention. As soon as it can be obtained from the records, the evidence of Mr. Fitzgerald will be published in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Second only to Mr. Fitzgerald, was the evidence of Sam F. Patterson, president of the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Mr. Patterson, who is six feet three inches tall and weighs 260 pounds, commanded the attention of the committee and his clear cut, forceful statement impressed all who heard him.

The only overseer who took the stand was J. B. Harris, overseer of spinning at the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C. He impressed the committee with his intimate knowledge of conditions and made a fine witness.

The testimony of Dr. L. B. Brayer of Sanitorium, N. C. to the effect that tuberculosis came from contact in the home and was not due to mill work or contact in the mill, entirely upset the claims of the National Child Labor Committee relative to the Southern Cotton Mills, killing children through that disease.

Dr. Long, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C. gave valuable testimony relative to the health of the women and girls in the mills. His testimony relative to the very small number of accidents and injuries in the mills was a hard blow to those who hold up the mill as an institution for mangling children.

The legal argument of Ex. Gov. W. W. Kitchen of North Carolina, tending to show the Keating Bill to be unconstitutional, was a very fine effort and he made a distinct impression on those who heard him.

Jas. A. Emery, attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers, followed Governor Kitchen and while disclaiming any interest in the Keating Bill from the Child Labor standpoint argued its unconstitutionality and also pointed out given by the cotton manufacturers, that the passage of this bill would most of them would vote to report the bill favorably. He had apparently trained his lady friends to try to prohibit the interstate commerce every time the word "widow" was uttered by a witness and to make wholly by union labor. He characterized the bill as loosely drawn and dangerous legislation.

Thursday, January 20, 1916.

The National Child Labor Committee being sure of their ground with the committee did not put on any evidence but did have the constitutionality argued for them by a Mr. Parkinson.

An interesting feature of the hearing was the appearance before the committee of a member of congress from Massachusetts who introduced as evidence a bill which he had prepared relative to changing the constitution so as to permit such legislation as the Keating Bill thereby unintentionally showing that he considered the proposed legislation as unconstitutional at the present time. He also put into the record a letter from David Clark as secretary of the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers to a machinery manufacturer of New England but as the letter contained only an argument against the Keating Bill its introduction aided the cause of the Cotton Manufacturers.

The mill men who went to Washington did everything possible to show the Labor Committee the unreasonableness of such legislation but the committee with one or two exceptions had made up its mind in advance and the Keating Bill was reported favorably to the House, where it will be voted upon at an early date.

\$24,538.50 Secured in T. I. I. Campaign.

According to unofficial figures given out, the \$50,000 whirlwind campaign for the Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., resulted as follows:

Reported Tuesday.....	\$11,116.00
Reported Wednesday.....	3,575.00
Reported Thursday.....	4,295.00
Reported Friday.....	2,945.00
Reported Saturday.....	2,425.50
Total .....	\$24,538.50

The campaign for the Textile Industrial Institute is over—that is, the whirlwind part of it. Officials of the institution announced last week that efforts to raise \$50,000 for the school among the people of Spartanburg would continue. Regret was expressed that the entire amount had not been raised within the week, but it was recalled that many circumstances were unfavorable just at this time and general satisfaction at the results of the campaign was felt. Gratitude to all who worked for the success of the school was freely expressed.

# PERSONAL NEWS

Columbus Anderson has resigned as bookkeeper at the Lenoir Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.

M. B. Kelly is now overseer of carding at the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. O. Hughes of Concord, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

L. C. Pegram, of Gastonia, N. C., has become book-keeper at the Lenoir Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.

W. M. Strickland of Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in card room of Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.

W. L. McCleland has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Norris Cotton Mills, Cateechee, S. C.

E. C. Little of Birmingham, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Wm. Bamber of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon, N. C.

M. L. Abernethy has been promoted from second hand to overseer twisting at Chronicle Mill, Belmont, N. C.

W. K. Love, of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has became card grinder at the Seneca plant of the Monaghan Mills, Seneca, S. C.

W. P. Stowe, overseer of spinning at the Chronicle Mill, Belmont, N. C., is now also overseer of twisting.

C. V. James, night overseer of spinning at the Chronicle Mills, Belmont, N. C., has been given charge of the night twisting and winding also.

J. F. Ferguson has resigned as overseer of twisting and winding at the Chronicle Mill, Belmont, N. C., and is now overhauling at the Gray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

C. D. Walker of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed resident manager of the Walhalla plant of the Monaghan Mills, Walhalla, S. C.

J. W. Holt has been promoted from overseer of carding to superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Zack L. Underwood has resigned as second hand in spooling and warping at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., and is now overhauling at the Twine Mills, Roanoke, Va.

Arthur Miller has resigned as loom fixer at the Brancord Mill, Concord, N. C., and now has a position at the Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.

F. J. Knox has resigned as secretary and treasurer at the Linden Mills, Davidson, N. C., after having served over twenty years in that capacity.

A. C. Rouda has been promoted from second hand on spooling and warping to second hand in spinning, spooling and warping in mill No. 2, Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Edgar Brinkley has resigned as master mechanic at the Brancord Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., and accepted a position at the Gibson Mill, of the same place.

J. L. Brannan, who has been overhauling at the Newnan (Ga.) Mills, has accepted position of overseer spinning, twisting and spooling at the White City Mills, Athens, Ga.

E. R. Lucas has been transferred from resident manager of the Walhalla plant of the Monaghan Mills, Walhalla, S. C., to become general manager of the Fairfield and Wylie plants of the Hampton Mills.

J. B. Bailey, overseer of weaving at Norris Cotton Mills, Cateechee, S. C., was married Jan. 13, 1916 to Miss Belle Griffin of Liberty, S. C. Mr. Bailey and bride have been visiting friends in Charlotte, N. C., Rock Hill and York, S. C.



## ALBANY GREASE

gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

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### Mr. Cheatham Gives Dinner.

It was an interesting occasion when J. H. Cheatham, retiring manager of the Easley Cotton Mill, Easley, S. C., entertained his official force and other mill men with a splendid spread. Every man did full justice to the bountiful repast.

A happy incident in connection with the occasion was the presentation by Superintendent Smith of a handsome gold watch, a gift from the employees present. This was a token of their appreciation of the manager who has been connected with the mill for the past twelve years, and who is soon to leave for his new home and his new work as president of the Hartwell, Ga., mill.

### Cotton Mill Men at Banquet.

Last Saturday night Agent C. S. Wilkerson and Superintendent J. D. Loner tendered a banquet to the department overseers and their assistants of the cotton mills of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, Alexander City, Ala., as expression of their appreciation of the fact that during the six months period ending December 31st, 1915, the plant broke all previous records in production in every department.

A number of talks were heard. In fact, nearly everybody had something to say and all of them expressed the resolve to continue breaking records.

The banquet was held in the Y. W. C. A. hall and was served by the ladies of the Methodist church.

Those present were C. S. Wilkerson, agent; J. D. Loner, superintendent; W. T. McCord, superintendent of the cotton and labor departments; Dr. C. B. Forman, at Attala;

Rev. T. C. Wyatt and Rev. W. T. Howard, of Alabama City.

Office department—A. L. Morton, W. H. Morton, Earl Julian.

Carding department—B. L. Turner, overseer; Marshall Wallace, W. H. Williams, J. M. Hale.

Spinning department—Jno. Prince overseer; M. J. Stephens, W. E. Adams, J. M. Miller, L. L. Isbell, W. E. Clark.

Mechanical department—R. S. Kershaw, overseer; George Crook, O. T. Franklin, R. L. King, Oscar Humphries.

Striping department—N. H. Bomar, weave boss.

Supply department—Cico Bonds, overseer.

Cloth department—R. H. Chadwick, overseer; Emmett Wastmarlow.

Weaving department—T. B. Ware, overseer; W. J. Joiner, W. T. Bush, Walter Entriken, Will Wilkinson.

### Oconee Mills,

### Westminster, S. C.

J. L. Dorn	.....	Superintendent
E. Timmerman	.....	Carder
A. W. Nix	.....	Spinner
S. A. Dillard	.....	Weaver
James D. Whitmire	.....	Cloth Room
W. J. Farmer	.....	Engineer
W. M. Smith	.....	Master Mechanic

### Laurens Cotton Mills,

### Laurens, S. C.

J. M. Moore	.....	Superintendent
G. N. Franks	.....	Carder
W. H. Gosnell	.....	Spinner
R. R. Woodsides	.....	Weaver
R. E. Blakeley	.....	Cloth Room
R. C. Coleman	.....	Master Mechanic
J. H. Montgomery	.....	Outside Overseer

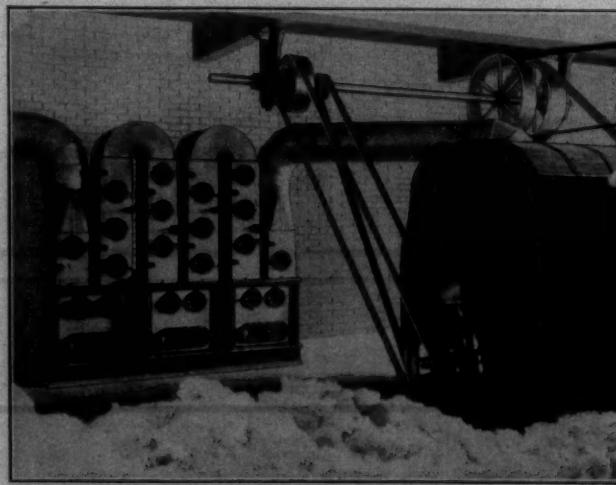
# C.O.B. MACHINE

CLEANING, OPENING AND BLOOMING MACHINE

Feeds Uniform Cotton to Lappers  
Makes Numbers Run Even  
IMPROVES GRADE OF YARN

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY

346 Broadway, New York



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Westminster, S. C.**—The Oconee Mills have built a new office and put in new furniture and fixtures.

**Pendleton, S. C.**—The Pendleton Cotton Mills have started 5,000 spindles at night, making fine combed yarns.

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—Work on the dam at the Granite Falls Mfg. Co., is being pushed as fast as possible to completion. The mill is now being operated day and night.

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—Work at the new cotton mill, the Falls Mfg. Co., here is progressing rapidly and in the early spring will be ready for the machinery.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The mill building of the Highland Cordage Company in Highland is nearing completion and will soon be ready for the installation of machinery. The new company will manufacture cotton twine, sash cord, etc.

**Cateechee, S. C.**—Norris Cotton Mills are replacing 12 old roving frames, with new frames. They have just completed the replacing of their old plain looms with new Draper looms. They have 452 looms running on 68x72, 4.75 yard goods.

**Landis, N. C.**—Work on the addition to the Linn Mill will begin as soon as the weather permits, according to a statement by D. B. Coltrane, president of the mill. The stockholders last week voted for the addition.

**St. Paul, N. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Pauls Cotton Mill Company held Tuesday last, at which meeting it was decided to increase the spindles from 7,000 to 12,000. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared. Work on enlarging the mill is expected to begin at once.

**Yorkville, S. C.**—The stockholders of the Travora Cotton Mill held the annual meeting last week. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent was declared. The board of directors elected for the coming year is composed of W. B. Moore, J. B. Pegram, Dr. M. W. White, J. E. Johnson and W. Bedford Moore, Jr. The directors then elected as officers Maj. W. B. Moore, president and Dr. M. W. Walker, secretary.

**Statesville, N. C.**—The Statesville Cotton Mill shareholders have re-elected the directors as follows: F. O. Sherrill, M. R. Adams, W. F. Hall, T. D. Miller, Wm. Wallace, P. F. Langenour, B. F. Long and J. W. Copeland.

The board organized by the re-election of Wm. Wallace president, F. A. Sherrill vice president, T. D. Miller secretary and treasurer and J. W. Kaneer superintendent.

**Draper, N. C.**—J. A. Jones of Charlotte, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new mill building that is to be put up at Draper by the Thread Cotton Mill, a corporation owned and controlled by Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago. The building will be 330 feet in length and 166 feet in width and will represent an outlay of about \$100,000. It will be of the modern type of construction, which is practically all steel and reinforced concrete. This will enable the Thread Cotton Mill, which is located at Spray, to double its capacity. The work will start immediately and will be completed in about four months.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Brandon Mills, converters' cloths, sateens and sheetings, gives out the following report on business conditions among the mills:

"We find business very much better than it was this time last year. There has been a much larger sale of goods and we have a great deal less goods on hand than we had this time in 1914, and we are well sold on future business. Everything looks very promising. We are running full time and are using a full number of employees. Of course, at this time last year we were also running full, but we were doing it then mostly to keep up our organization and not much for profit.

"I think the outlook is very bright for another year, but it is hard to say what will be the result at the close of the war. For a time I think we will have good business and everything will be in good shape, but I believe that after a few months business will begin to curtail."

**Hilderbrand, N. C.**—The Waldensian Hosiery Mill, No. 2, has been doing a good business during the two years of its existence, according to the report of the secretary-treasurer, J. A. Cline, made at the annual stockholders meeting here Saturday. The mill has cleared 103 per cent and a cash dividend of 50 per cent for the two years was declared. After the business of the meeting was dispensed with the stockholders were served an elaborate banquet at the Hotel Huffry the compliments of Mr. Cline. The stockholders present were: A. M. Kistler and Samuel Ervin, of Morganton; John Garron, Francis Garron, Albert Garron, Henry Garron and Frank Perron, of Valdese, and J. A. Cline, of Hickory. Other guests were Rev. W. A. Deaton, B. D. Gaddy, B. W. James and C. V. Cline of Hickory. At the banquet each stockholder was presented with an envelope containing a check for the dividend declared.

**Shelby, N. C.**—L. M. and J. Heywood Hull have incorporated a company to be known as the Shelby Hosiery Mills Co., with a capital of \$25,000.

Two car loads of machinery have arrived and been placed in the sheet-iron building formerly the Ottoway Furniture Factory. The building has been ceiled, painted and repaired in many ways. It has two stories and sufficient room for the accommodation of 78 machines—ribbers, knitters and loopers. Electric power will be used for the present to drive the wheels.

The new mill will give employment to 30 or 40, making a medium priced line of hosiery for men, women and children, ranging in price from ten to fifteen cents. The capacity of the mill will be about 200 dozen pairs daily.

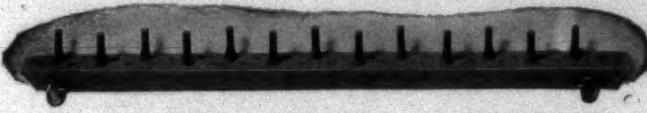
On account of the shortage of dyestuffs, the product will be sold for the present in white, as it comes from the machines. Later the Hulls expect to put in a bleacher and possibly install a dye plant to finish the product for direct shipment to the trade.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The Brookford Mills, Inc., which was recently purchased at a trustee's sale by A. D. Juillard & Company, of New York, and which is now operated under the name of the Brookford Mills Manufacturing Company, will commence an addition to their mill building at Brookford at once.

An extension to the west end of the building will be built, 100 feet long and the width of the present building. The first floor will be used to install 100 additional looms and the second floor will be utilized as a cloth room. John Deal, a contractor of this place, will erect the new addition and the work will be rushed to completion.

Other improvements are contemplated in the way of warehouses, outbuildings, etc., and the replace-

**ONCE TRIED — ALWAYS USED**



**RICE DOBBY CHAIN AND PEGS**  
**RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO., Millbury, Mass.**

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN  
**NON-FLUID OIL**  
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

**Has these Especial Advantages over FLUID OILS**  
It does not drip from bearings or spatter on walls, floors or belting. This saving from waste represents two-thirds reduction in lubricating expense and elimination of damaged goods, mussy floors and rotted belting. It never leaks off leaving the bearings unlubricated and unprotected.

**OVER GREASES**  
NON-FLUID OIL feeds without requiring frictional heat thereby saving power, and decreasing coal consumption. It is not affected by temperature, but retains its "body" in any climate.  
Every mill-owner, superintendent and engineer should be interested in NON-FLUID OIL—it means GREATER ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY and CLEANLINESS. Without obligation we furnish free samples for tests in your own mill, under your own conditions. Write us now.  
**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**  
165 Broadway, New York.

## USE OF GUM IN SIZING

The use of gum in the Sizing has at last received recognition—*IT PREVENTS SHEDDING*.

### GUM 943

An experience of thirty years in the manufacture of gums and dextrines enabled us to produce gum 943. Formula furnished on application.

**THOS. LEYLAND & COMPANY**

F. T. WALSH, Manager

READVILLE, MASS.

ment of a number of the present looms with automatic looms.

It is rumored that the new company will shortly begin work on a brick warehouse on the Southern railway in Hickory near the Huffry hotel. This warehouse will be used for receiving cotton and also storing finished cloth prior to shipment.

**Honea Path, S. C.**—The Chiquola Manufacturing Company are going to make a contract with the Southern Power Company for 1,600 electric secondary horsepower under the plan outlined by J. B. Duke when on a recent visit to Anderson. It will be recalled that Mr. Duke announced that his company would build a 100,000 volt transmission line from Greenwood to Belton and from Anderson to tap their line from Tallulah Falls at some point on the Air Line, provided sufficient contracts for power could be secured to warrant its construction. Mr. Duke said that his company would offer especially low rates secondary power, which in reality would amount to primary power for the first three years, and which may amount to primary power after the three years have expired.

"We have signed no contracts for the electric power at the Chiquola Mills, but arrangements have been completed to take 1,600 horsepower under their proposition, and the contracts will be signed," said President Jas. D. Hammett. "Our steam plant will be retained of course, and when we are not able to get the electric power, we will turn on the steam and go right ahead. The electric contract becomes effective May 1st."

**Columbus, Ga.**—A contract will be let within the next ten days or two weeks to be followed by immediate construction activities, for mill additions to the plant of the Muscogee Manufacturing Co., which will, when completed and placed in operation, cost between \$350,000 and \$400,000, will give the plant additional floor space of 142,000 square feet, which is almost three acres, and will double the present capacity of the plant.

The above are bare details of the first authentic and detailed information concerning the activities of the Muscogee Manufacturing Co., which have been vaguely rumored from time to time in Columbus.

President Swift stated that the company had decided to erect a large mill building and addition on the corner of Broad and Fourteenth street east of the present mill No. 3, and which will be directly connected with the present plant. The mill will be five stories in height, and will have a frontage of 150 feet on Broad street, extending west 200 feet. A two-story addition will also be built on Broad street, having a frontage of 45 feet on that street.

and will extend back 150 feet. Another addition will front Fourteenth street and be in connection with the new building which corners on Broad street, a five-story addition fronting 46 feet on Fourteenth street and extending north 76 feet will be erected, this addition to be in keeping with the larger building.

The first floors of the big mill and the two-story addition on Broad, will be occupied by the machine shop, bleachery and dye house. The other floors will be occupied by looms, yarn winding machinery, cloth room and finishing departments.

The Muscogee Manufacturing Co. will also add about 22,000 spindles and 300 looms and other equipment, which when completed, will give the company a total capacity of 50,000 spindles, for the manufacture of the same character of goods the plant is now manufacturing, viz., plain, white, fancy and colored goods, towels, yarns, etc.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—A unique method has been adopted at Highland Park Mill No. 3 for the recovery of a supply of indigo dyestuffs which has for several years been accumulating beneath the floor of the dyehouse. As a result, sufficient material for the coloring of between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of yarn has been recovered.

The recovered coloring matter constitutes the accumulation of waste from the vats, which had been spilled upon the floor of the dyehouse and had seeped through the planks to the earth. Under the direction of Superintendent Brevard D. Miller, the flooring of the building was removed, and there was uncovered a crust of indigo which had become allied with foreign substances and had formed a layer over the earth of some 1 1/2 inches in thickness. The bluish crust was removed and the dyestuff extracted. Next followed the administration of caustic soda to each receptacle. Soluble in the soda the indigo arose from the earth in the form of a liquor. The resultant sediment of dirt was next discarded and the liquid portion of the result allowed to stand until it had assumed its original efficacy as a dye medium.

"Although the amount which we have recovered," said Mr. Miller, "represents a monetary value of no inconsiderable proportions, the salvage process is of course not resultant in supplying even a small portion of our demand. It does, however, forcibly emphasize the enormous waste which characterized the handling of dyes in those days when its price was 13 cents, and is also indicative of the regard in which it is now held by cotton mills."



is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbo-fied? Ask for details of enlistment.

#### AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

**THE G. M. PARKS CO.**

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

## TEXTILE BOOKS

**Carding and Spinning**, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

**Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy**—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

**Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations**—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

**Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations**—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
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WILLIAM FIRTH, President

## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets soon be able to get much better were strong last week, with prices prices than are current now. The showing a tendency to move upward. Sales of large quantities of brown and bleached goods were much firmer than during the preceding week and the outlook is made to jobbers who anticipate a much better. rise in prices. The demand for plain fine goods for lining, for wide goods for bagging purposes, and for domestics has been very strong. Merchants do not think there will be any surplus of domestics for spring trade, especially the colored lines.

Commission and jobbing houses are busy making delivery on spring lines of cotton wash dress goods, as orders on spring lines were placed with manufacturers and converters shortly after the season opened last year. Others, who held back their contracts, are not in such good shape and where contracts were placed later, serious trouble is being met in getting suitable dyes.

Distributors who handle large quantities of napped goods and those who use these goods in quantity are becoming disturbed over the outlook for the fall lines.

Manufacturers are holding back their lines for next season and it is a question just what will be done in the way of naming prices, and actually placing fall goods on the market. Buyers in close touch with actual market conditions have known for some time past that cotton blankets are in short supply. Over and above this, certain large manufacturers of these goods are credited with having quietly booked up their production for the entire season.

This condition applies not only to cotton blankets, but to other lines of lighter weight cotton napped fabrics. Manufacturers are refusing to push sales for forward delivery, as they are by no means certain just what production costs will amount to, and whether or not suitable dyestuff supplies will be forthcoming with which to produce colored goods. Plain efforts are being produced by some of the mills, and according to agents and commission houses handling goods of this sort there is an active demand, provided sellers can give any sort of a delivery guaranteed. Even where the simplest sort of color designs are used, manufacturers cannot give any guarantee of the goods coming forward, except in plain white effects.

Although there has been a general advance in prices in the Fall River print cloth market of from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent, covering almost all lines, manufacturers still showed unwillingness to sell goods for future delivery in any extensive quantity. Of the total sales last week of about 250,000 pieces, about 80,000 of these were spote. Mills met the demand fairly well, though they could have made much larger sales had they been inclined, to sell on long future contract. Most of the manufacturers are of the opinion that they will

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in, std.	3 3-4	—
28-inch, 64x72s	3 5-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	5 1-8	5 3-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 7-8	5
4-yard, 80x80s	6 5-8	—
Brown drills, std.	7 3-4	—
Sheetings, So., std.	8 1-4	—
3-yard, 48x48s	7 1-4	—
4-yard, 56x60s	6	—
4-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-8
4-yard, 44x40s	5 3-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	At Value	
Selkirk, 8-oz, duck	12 1-2	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz	12 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz,	40	—
inch duck	15 3-4	—
Woodberry, sail d'k.	20%	—
Mt. Vernon, ide duck	27 1/2%	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	14	—
Standard printe	At Value	
Standard ginghams	At Value	
Dress ginghams	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	5	5 1-2

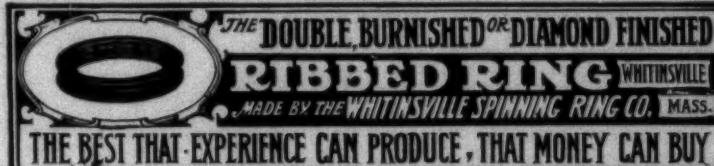
### Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	348
In sight same 7 days last y'r	611
In sight for the month	635
In sight same date last year	1,071
In sight for season	8,116
In sight same date last y'r	9,050
Port receipts for season	4,512
Port receipts same date last year	5,619
Overland to mills and Canada for season	663
Overland same date last y'r	5,365
Southern mill takings for season	2,074
Southern same date last year	1,732
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	867
Interior last year	1,134
Foreign exports for week	153
Foreign same 7 days last year	288
Foreign for season	2,546
Foreign same date last year	3,049
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	110
Northern for season	1,537
Northern same 7 days last y'r	97
Northern to same date last y'r	1,517

Statement of World's Visible Supply.	
Total visible this week	5,982
Total visible last week	5,979
Total visible same date last y'r	6,264
Of this the total American this week	4,529
Of this the total American last week	4,604
Of this the total American last year	4,973
All other kinds this week	1,452
All other kinds last week	1,375
All other kinds last year	1,290
Visible in the U. S. this week	3,051
Visible this date last year	3,069
Visible in other countries this week	2,931

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



RICHARD A. BLYTHE  
(INCORPORATED)  
Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural  
ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings Soaps and Softeners  
FOR ALL TEXTILES.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE  
General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT  
Manufactured by

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in the 14s ..... 21 —21 1-2  
yarn market was spotty last week, 16s ..... 21 —21 1-2  
some of the dealers having a large 20s ..... 13 —23 1-2  
amount of business, while others did 24s ..... 26 —  
little. Indications with some of the 26s ..... 27 —27 1-2  
dealers are that this will be the 29 —  
best January the trade has seen 36s ..... 36 —37  
since January, 1907, both as to bus- 40s ..... 37 —39  
iness charged up and new sales. 50s ..... 45 —47  
Sales last week ranged all the way 60s ..... 51 —53  
from a single package to as much as 3-ply 8s upholstery..19 1-2—  
250,000 pounds. Inquiry was good 4-ply 8s upholstery..19 1-2—  
throughout the week. Receipts of  
yarn from the South and deliveries  
on old contracts were good.

Underwear mills have gotten a  
good heavyweight business for next  
season, and the manufacturers of  
light weight underwear have all the  
business they can handle at present,  
and some are sold up for the season.  
Prices have advanced somewhat,  
but jobbers are showing much re-  
luctance in paying the higher prices.  
Hosiery mills have plenty of orders  
and more business is being offered  
them all the time. Prices are high-  
er, and the demand continues strong  
on all grades.

Carded knitting yarns for future  
delivery were on good demand dur-  
ing the week, and some good sales  
were made. A good many inquiries  
failed to materialize as sales  
on account of buyers and sellers  
not being able to agree on prices.  
Hosiery and underwear manufac-  
turers made inquiries for yarn for  
summer delivery and in a few cases,  
for fall delivery. Prices showed  
considerable variation. Prices have  
advanced considerably within the  
last month. The high prices of  
combed yarns have forced many  
knitters to substitute carded yarns,  
and the increasing demand has  
moved quotations upward.

There is no change in the fine  
combed yarn situation. The market  
continues very firm and spinners  
are continually advancing their  
prices. The demand for fine two-  
ply combed yarns is still very strong  
and sales continue large. Mercer-  
ized yarns, and coarse numbers of  
single-ply yarns are in only light  
demand at present.

The weaving lines are doing a  
good business at this time and the  
prices of two-ply weaving yarns  
are moving up without regard for  
the price of cotton. The demand  
for these is steady, with the two-  
ply yarns a good deal better than  
single yarns. Some of the single  
yarns are strong, but the general  
demand for single yarns is light.  
Of the two-ply, the demand for 30-2  
warps is stronger than that for the  
other numbers. Spinners made  
good sales of weaving yarns during  
the week.

## Yarn Quotations.

Prices of yarns were quoted in  
New York on Monday as follows:

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s ..... 18 —19 1-2  
10s to 12s ..... 19 1-2—21

## Letters From Our Friends.

(Continued from Page 5).

Mr. David Clark Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Having been a continuous subscriber to your magazine for past several years, I am very glad to be able to say that I consider it one of the best textile papers published. As a means of reliable information I consider it has no equal. Its policies are clean cut, its methods progressive and wide awake to the happenings of the day. Wishing you continued success in your good work, I am,

Yours very truly,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark,  
Editor Southern Textile Bulletin,

Dear Sir:

I have been a subscriber to your paper since you started the publication, and I consider it the leading textile paper in the South today; as I read about all of them.

Wishing you continued success, I am. Very truly yours,

Supt.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to say that I prize the Textile Bulletin more than any other publication of the kind that comes to my desk, and I feel that you are doing an incalculable amount of good, not only to employers, but also to employees who are engaged in cotton manufacturing.

Yours sincerely,

Supt.

David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir:

It is certainly no exaggeration when it is stated that the Textile Bulletin is the leading textile journal in the South.

In addition to giving the latest mill news authentically, it is certainly the buyer's friend and guide. Advertisers seem to find its columns the best medium for reaching the people and the management. With all good wishes for its continued success, I am,

Very respectfully,

Supt.

## Cotton Consumed in December.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Cotton used during December amounted to 554,725 running bales, compared with 450,869 in December, 1914, the Census Bureau today announced.

Cotton consumed during the five months ended December 31 amounted to 2,532,599 bales, against 2,122,018 in 1914.

Cotton on hand December 31, in consuming establishments, was 1,857,663 bales, against 1,343,229 on hand December 31, 1914, and in public storage and at compresses 5,191,188 bales, against 5,137,902 in 1914.

Cotton spindles active during December numbered 31,724,095, against 30,438,963 in December, 1914.

Imports amounted to 43,679 bales,

## CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO "The Clinchfield Route"

### RAILWAY

and

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway  
of South Carolina.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 9, 1915.

Eastern Standard Time

### Southbound

Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky.	3:00
Lv. Haysi, Va.	3:37
Lv. Fremont, Va.	4:10
Lv. Dante, Va.	4:55 *8:30
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	5:30 8:52
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	7:25 10:17
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	9:30 11:45
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	*10:30 *12:25
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	\$5:00 *12:35
Lv. Kona, N. C.	7:18 2:04
Lv. Altapass, N. C.	8:10 2:45
Lv. Marion, N. C.	9:50 3:55
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	11:33 4:57
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.	\$1:30 *6:05

### Northbound

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	\$4:50 *11:00
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	6:09 12:10
Lv. Marion, N. C.	7:05 1:05
Lv. Altapass, N. C.	8:20 2:20
Lv. Kona, N. C.	8:57 3:03
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	\$10:30 *4:30
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	7:45 *4:35
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	8:30 5:15
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	10:35 7:02
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	12:17 8:30
Lv. Dante, Va.	12:40 *8:50
Lv. Fremont, Va.	1:25
Lv. Haysi, Va.	1:55
Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky.	*2:30

\*—Daily.

A. M. light face type.

P. M. heavy face type.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,  
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,  
V-Pres. and Traffic Mgr.,  
John City, Tenn.

against 32,293 in December, 1914, and for the five months ended December 31, 123,540 bales, against 100,299 in 1914.

Exports during December were 558,319 bales, against 1,202,115 in December, 1914, and for the five months ended December 31 they were 2,421,584 bales, against 2,607,164 in 1914.

Linters not included in the above figures were: Consumed during December, 78,855 bales, against 25,247 in 1914; on hand December 31, in consuming establishments, 211,231, against 99,571 in 1914, and in public storage and at compresses, 149,202 bales, against 73,891 in 1914. Linters consumed during the five months ending December 31 amounted to 357,822 bales, against 135,675 in 1914.

Linters exported were 11,629 bales, against 30,431 in 1914, and for the five months 61,363 bales, against 44,495 bales in 1914.

## So It Goes.

Katherine and Margaret found themselves seated next each other at a dinner party and immediately became confidential.

"Mollie told me that you had told her that secret I told you not to tell her," whispered Margaret.

"Oh, isn't she a mean thing," gasped Katherine. "Why I told her not to tell you!"

"Well," returned Margaret, "I told her I wouldn't tell you she told men —so don't tell her I did."—Every- body's

**U. S. Sanitary Septic Tank Co., Has Representative Here.**

R. E. Johnson, sanitary engineer, representing the U. S. Sanitary Septic Tank Co., of Memphis, Tenn., is making temporary headquarters in Charlotte. The latter company manufactures a large line of sanitary septic tanks and sewerage disposal outfits, and Mr. Johnson will represent them in the Southern mill territory.

**Alamance Textile Club.**

The following letter announces the organization of a new textile club at Burlington, N. C., which will doubtless prove of much pleasure and benefit to its members:

Dear Mr. Editor:

We beg to announce through the columns of your paper that there was organized in the city of Burlington, N. C., on Jan. 1st, The Alamance Textile Club, with 25 charter members, composed of cotton mill superintendents, overseers, etc. Officers being elected as follows: J. G. King, superintendent Elmira Mills, president; Ed. Thompson, superintendent Ossipee Mills, first vice president; J. M. Browning, secretary Keystone Finishing Mill, second vice president; T. L. Curlee, superintendent King Cotton Mills, director; Charley Phillips, superintendent carding and spinning, Oneida Mills, director; B. M. Rose, superintendent E. W. Holt Plaid Mills, director; Dave Domose, superintendent Keystone Finishing Mills, director; Chas. F. Foster, superintendent Aurora Cotton Mills, secretary and treasurer.

The object of this organization is to promote the interest of its members, socially, and technically, in every way possible. Therefore, we believe it will be beneficial to both the employer and employees, and we hope to prove ourselves worthy of their hearty co-operation and support in every way.

We hope to have lectures, etc., to entertain and interest our members and friends as circumstances will permit, and in this connection wish to say, any books, magazines, textile publications, etc., that might be donated to the club at any time will be greatly appreciated by the members.

While the privileges of our club rooms are available at all times, (Sundays included). Yet we will have a regular get-together meeting on the first Saturday night in each month, we extend a hearty welcome to visitors at any time, and to out-of-town members and visitors we especially request that you make our rooms your stopping place when in the city, rooms second floor Isley Building.

J. G. King, President  
Chas. F. Foster,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

W. J. Hamilton, of the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has become second hand in carding at the Jewel Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

H. W. Davis, of Morganton, N. C., has accepted a position in the card room at the Cannon Mill No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C.

**Number Thirty-Seven.**

(Continued from Page 9.)

hosiery yarn and there was quite a lot of yarn being produced that looked more like 8s. The bobbins were no larger than the regular yarn that was right but had twist in it to make it appear like double roving. A careful investigation showed that it was due to lack of oil on the top front rolls. This will also apply to shell rolls but to a less extent.

I will now take up the discussion of the other class of uneven yarn or yarn that is cut or full of thick and thin places, etc.

Too much waste or short cotton in the mix will cause the roving or yarn to draw very unevenly. If the rolls on any of the drawing or fly frame processes are set too wide for the cotton being used, or if the rolls on the spinning frames are set too wide, uneven yarn will be the result. Too much draft at any of the above named processes will not only cause the yarn to be uneven but will make it very weak. Running tension too tight on fly frames will stretch the roving and cause it to draw very uneven at the next process. It sometimes happens that bobbins are bought at different times from different firms and some of the bobbins are much larger in diameter than the others. When bobbins of two or more sizes are run on a fly frame at the same time some of the roving is sure to be stretched, and uneven yarn is the result.

If the rolls on any of the processes are set too close for the cotton being used the stock will cockle as it comes through and cause lumpy or uneven yarn. Loose joints and badly worn necks on the steel rolls are the cause of much lumpy or cut yarn, and I want to say right here that a fly frame roll may have a loose joint and yet make a roving that looks to be even, but when it gets to the next process the cut places will draw out and the roving or yarn will appear to be very lumpy. If chokes are allowed to accumulate around the joints of the back or middle rolls of a fly frame, or if they are allowed to run without grease or oil they will soon begin to run with a tremble, and the stock will appear cut or lumpy in the next process. If any of the readers of this article are troubled with lumpy roving, it would be to their advantage to go around and put their hands under their steel rolls and see if they are running with a tremble. This is especially true of frames that are very long and have draft gears only at one end, or if they have draft gears at both ends mesh and thus cause all of the strain to be on one set of draft gears. The torsion or tendency of the steel rolls to twist will allow them to run with a jerky or trembly motion unless they are perfectly free from chokes and well oiled. The cut places do not show until the roving is drawn out at the next process. Draft gears being set too deep, or a broken tooth, or gears not bored perfectly true all have a tendency to make the rolls jump, and cut or lumpy yarn is the result.

Allowing under clearers to run without having cloth on them, or allowing a warped or bad one that will not turn to remain in the frames will allow the sliver from a broken end to catch in the threads and make some lumps; guide-boards getting too dirty will also cause trouble. Bad top rolls or shell rolls of different size on the same arbor, or weight hooks resting on the back

boards will all cause lumpy yarn as well as to make the work run bad. If a steel roll is sprung or bent it will cause the yarn to be cut.

As to the cure for all classes of cut yarn I can only say: first locate the cause and then do all that can be done to remove that cause and

the uneven yarn will either be greatly reduced or disappear altogether.

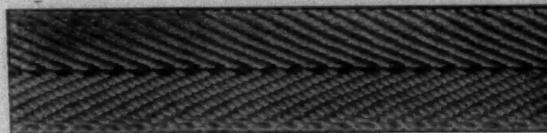
The above is only a small portion of what could be said on the subject of uneven yarns, but as I fear that I am using too much space I will bring my article to a close. Bag.

**AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.**

Manufacturers of  
**Spindle Tape**  
And  
**Bandings**

Third and Moore Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



**Norwood Mechanical Filters**

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee  
NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY  
Florence, Mass.

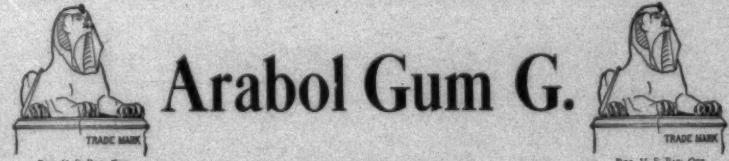
**Emmons Loom Harness Company**

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

**Loom Harness and Reeds**

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.



**Arabol Gum G.**

- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

TRIAL ORDERS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL — ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN HOT DRY WEATHER.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
CAMERON MacRAE, Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.**

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914, Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which make for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



**M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural  
Commissioner, Southern Railway,  
Room 129, Washington, D. C.**

# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## For Sale.

Three Fales & Jenks dry twisters, warp wind, 223 spindles each, 1 3-4 inch rings. In good condition; a bargain.

Banna Manufacturing Co.,  
Goldville, S. C.

## Wanted.

Two or three good families for carding, spinning, spooling, twisting and winding for night work. Can use one good card grinder. Pay best of wages. Apply in person or write J. C. Keiler, Supt., Johnson Mfg. Co., North Cahrlotte, N. C.

## Wanted.

A full set of hands for night work in yarn mill, consisting of spoolers, spinners, doffers, card room and twister room hands. Good wages, healthful location. Apply immediately to J. T. Knight, Supt., Wadesboro Cotton Mills Co., Wadesboro, N. C.

# SALESMAN WANTED

First-class salesman who is personally acquainted with the cotton mill trade in North Carolina and South Carolina to handle, as a side line, our Special Comb Box and Loom Lubricants of exceptionally high quality. In replying state what territory you are covering, giving reference.

REED OIL COMPANY,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## Wanted.

4 or 5 winder hands, picker hands, drawing hands and one spinner, all for night work. C. C. Randleman, Supt. Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon, N. C.

## Wanted.

First-class superintendent to start up small mill on men's union suits. References required. Southern man preferred. Address "A," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Commercial Photographs.

Photos made any where any time, 10 N. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs.—THE MOONS—W. J.

## For Sale.

One Curtis & Marble Brushing and Shearing Machine. In good condition. Address P. O. Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

## Shafting and Pulleys For Sale.

445 feet 1 115/16 in. shafting.  
80 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.  
75 hangers, 12 inch drop.  
7 pulleys 12 inch diameter.  
6 pulleys 36 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 40 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 30 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 16 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 14 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 24 inch diameter.

All in good condition. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

## Position Wanted.

Engineer and machinist now open for position. Can furnish references and get results. Alabama or Georgia preferred. Address "Engineer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Wanted.

Three or four families of good cotton mill help. Good wages. Apply in person or write T. W. Harvey, Supt. Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

## Wanted.

One Butterworth or Grainger five-roll calender two Husk and three Iron. Prefer Butterworth's. Must be in first-class condition. Address "Calender," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Wanted.

Wanted to buy a second hand spooler. Must be in good running order. Whitin or Draper preferred. Address C. L. Upchurch, Supt., R. I. Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

## Position Open.

February 1st, for overseer of Packing, Shipping and Billing department of large plant handling colored cotton piece goods and cotton blankets, about 150 packages daily for domestic and export markets.

Married man, 30 to 35 years preferred; only one who has had experience in first-class plants will be considered. Write fully giving present and past employment, with references, and state wages expected. Address "Pack, Ship, Bill," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## For Sale.

One Curtis & Marble Folder in good condition. Address P. O. Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on Draper or plain looms. Now employed as second hand. Age 32. Married. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Address No. 1312.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, 10 years experience. 35 years old and married and strictly temperate. Am now employed but desire to make a change. Best of references. Address No. 1313.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in large mills and furnish best of references. Address No. 1314.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving, either plain or fancy. Long experience. Now employed. Can furnish fine reference. Address No. 1315.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent, by practical man of executive ability. Fully capable of managing mill. 8 years as overseer of weaving in largest mill in S. C. 3 years experience as su-

# PATENTS

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perintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Can give present and all former employers as reference. Address No. 1316.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1317.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1318.

WANT position as book-keeper. Am capable, experienced young man of good habits and character. Am now employed as mill book-keeper, but desire to change for good reasons. Address No. 1319.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience as carder in large mills and can furnish lost employer as reference. Address No. 1320.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as references. Address No. 1321.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as carder. Am experienced on white, colored and combed yarns. Married. Age 32. Best of references Address No. 1322.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of either carding or spinning. Have had 12 years experience as carder and spinner and 12 years as superintendent, including several large mills. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1323.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1324.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 35. Married. Have had 15 years experience as second hand and overseer in Eastern mills. Fine references. Address No. 1325.

WANT position as timekeeper, general office man, and outside overseer. 10 years experience as railroad agent. 2 years mill experience. Married. Good references, both as to character and ability. Address 1326.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am at present employed in Eastern mill on cotton and silk goods and have charge of 2,100 looms. Experienced on lenos, fancies, box work, jacquard and Draper looms. Fine references. Address No. 1327.

WANT position as superintendent of large card room or spinning room. Am now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 1328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 22 years experience in card room and am entirely competent. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1329.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1330.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Draper and Stafford looms as well as fancy work. Can furnish best of references from both former and present employers. Address No. 1331.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer carding and spinning. Thoroughly practical, experienced. Can give good references. Address No. 1332.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1233.

WANTED position as overseer of carding, at not less than \$2.50 per day. Am a practical carder, good manager of help, strictly sober. Have had about ten years as carder. Am now employed and giving satisfaction. Good reason for changing. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 1334.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1336.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job, but want larger salary. Have good education and am good manager of help. Five years experience as machinery erector. Sober. Good references. Address No. 1337.

WANT to buy a small block of stock in a medium or small size mill that can give me permanent position as superintendent, and can work out part of purchase price. Will consider new mill or reorganization proposition. Address No. 1338.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1339.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1340.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1341.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1342.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton waste mill or woolen mill. Have had special experience handling waste on the woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1344.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a married man, 39 years of age. Have had twenty years experience on twisted and hosiery yarns, white and colored. Strictly sober. In good health. Now employed, but wish to change. Can give good references. Could call to see you in person. Address No. 1345.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 6 years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address No. 1347.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am a practical spinner. Age 25. Married. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1348.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. Age 39. Have had 27 years' experience in spinning and twisting. Prefer mill in small place. Good references. Address No. 1349.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Plain or Draper looms. Am experienced on drills, ducks, osnaburghs and sheetings. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1350.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as second hand. Am an expert card grinder and have had long experience as second hand. Good references. Address No. 1351.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent, but desire larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1352.

WANT position as second hand in spinning or overseer of small room. Age 24. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 11 years experience in spinning room and can get production. Address No. 1353.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 25 years experience in mill. 12 years as overseer. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 1354.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to change. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1355.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns, carded or combed. Now employed. Can give references from best mill men in the country relative to my ability. Address No. 1356.

WANT position as superintendent of a cloth mill or overseer of large weave room. Good references. Long experience. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1357.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Employed at present and only reason for changing is to better myself. Long experience, and can give good references. Address No. 1358.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1359.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and can give references from present and past employers. Address No. 1360.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling and winding. A married man 21 years of age. Have had long experience as overseer and can change on two weeks notice. Experienced on both white and colored work from 1s to 40s. Would not care to change for less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1361.

WANT position as superintendent of a large mill, or general manager and superintendent. 43 years of age, strictly temperate. 23 years experience. Know how to manage all departments of a mill. Only reason for changing is larger salary. Address No. 1263.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. A married man of good character and sober habits. Am now employed. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1364.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have always made good. Can furnish former employers as references. Address No. 1295.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Am graduate in designing. Have had 18 years experience as overseer weaving. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1366.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or carding and spinning. Have had 18 years experience. Understand combed work. Can furnish excellent references. Age 40. Married. Address No. 1367.

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WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. Have had 20 years experience. Strictly sober and business at all times. Prefer a job that needs bringing out of a hole. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1368.

WANT position as overseer spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50 per day. Address No. 1369.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving or cloth room. Can run either one and can give good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1371.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish present and former employers as references. Only reason for changing is that I want larger job. Address No. 1372.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by a practical mill man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address o. 1376.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent, but desire to change for satisfactory reasons. Good references. Address No. 1377.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish high-grade references. Address No. 1378.

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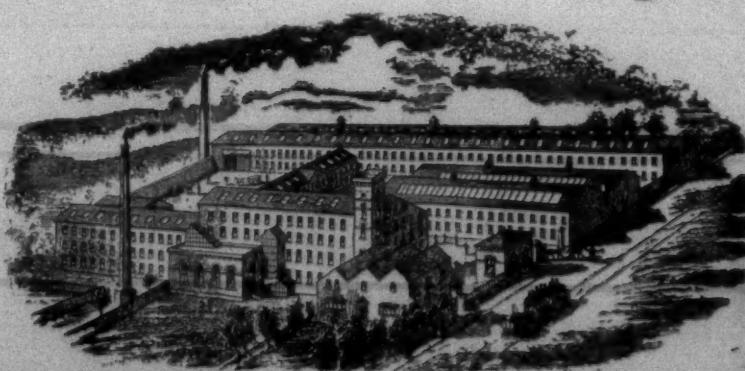
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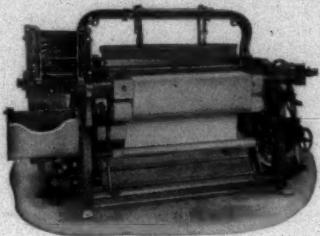
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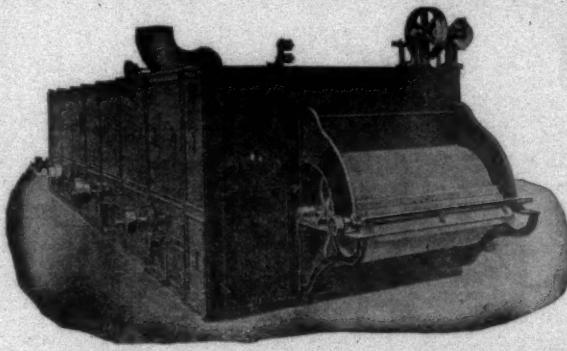
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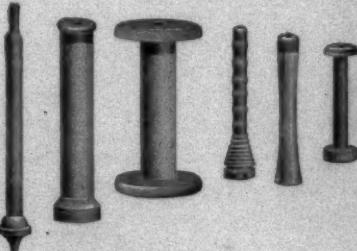
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